

ALONG THE PACIFIC COAST.

The Clan McKenzie Run Down by the Steamer Oregon.

TWO SEAMEN INSTANTLY KILLED.

An Indian Hanged in Arizona—Injured by a Blast—A Wood-chopper Drowned.

[SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.]

CLEARING WATER.

Southern California Cut Off From the Rest of the State.

SAN FRANCISCO, December 27th.—The break on the narrow-gauge line has been repaired, and mail to all points south of Wrights on that line will be forwarded after to-day.

No mails for the counties of Los Angeles, San Bernardino, San Diego and Orange are being forwarded from this city, owing to breaks on the Southern Pacific line.

The force of the storm was seriously felt at Vallejo Junction, and the heavy rains so thoroughly soaked the sloping hills that slides are still occurring. Nearly 200 men are busy at work all the time, keeping the flying dirt from burying the tracks. The night, and loose earth threatening to slide is being removed by the use of blasting powder. A dirt train is constantly at work and track-walkers are employed day and night, ready to stop the trains coming in either direction at a moment's notice. Precaution is taken to maintain a clear pass-way through the two tunnels in the vicinity of the Junction, and on this "beat" the track-walkers have special instructions, and the trains pass with a very slow rate.

It was thought that tunnel No. 1, which is braced up with heavy timbers, would hardly be able to stand the wet mass overhead, but the only damage done was the soaking of the water through the earth and partly covering the track.

Owing to washouts on the Southern Pacific lines, the mail for the Gulf States and Arizona and New Mexico, which is carried by the Southern Pacific, will, until several washouts are repaired, go by the Central Pacific, via Ogden.

No mail service has been had on the Pacific Coast Railroad between Port Harford and Los Olivos for two days, on account of several washouts.

Local butchers are complaining of long-delayed consignments of beef, because of the storm, and a marked increase in prices of all kinds of meat is said to be imminent in consequence.

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Santa Fe has been washed out between Colton and San Bernardino, and a big break has occurred between this place and Santa Ana. Aside from the damage to railroads and bridge approaches, there has been no serious loss. Trains are expected to move on the 28th. Rainfall, 9.36 inches.

On the 28th, December 27th.—The railroads will all be running to-morrow. Cajon Pass, it is expected, will be open by to-morrow, when the four Santa Fe overland trains will arrive. The damage will amount to many thousands.

SANTA ANA, December 27th.—The rain-fall has been almost constant for the past two days. There has been no communication between here and Los Angeles or San Diego since Tuesday evening, and no Eastern mail since Sunday evening. The Santa Ana river is flowing over the country west and south of the city. It is rumored that the Bear valley reservoir above San Bernardino has occasioned considerable anxiety here. The rain-fall for the past forty-eight hours has been between two and three inches.

VENTURA, December 27th.—The storm has ceased. It has been the longest blockade experienced since the building of the Ventura Division of the Southern Pacific. No definite information can be obtained as to all traffic between this place and San Francisco and Los Angeles since Monday. No mail or express is expected until Sunday. The telegraph lines are not yet up, and day are in operation to-day. The valuable orange grove at Camulus, owned by D. C. Cook of Chicago, was greatly damaged. The damage to the country will amount to many thousands of dollars.

This evening the Santa Maria arrived from Redondo with passengers and mails, making the first mail service for five days. No definite information can be obtained as to the running of trains, although one left here this evening.

GILROY, December 27th.—The rain has ceased, and the weather, somewhat cooler, now prevails.

PACIFIC GROVE, December 27th.—The rain has apparently cleared off. The wind is from the northwest. The total rainfall was 10.63 inches.

UKIAH, December 27th.—The storm is over and pleasant weather prevails here now. No damage has been done by the high water except on the San Francisco and Northern Pacific Railroad, where slides and washouts were numerous. The first train that has arrived in Ukiah from San Francisco for three days came in last night. The damage to the road is being repaired as fast as possible.

SIERRA CITY, December 27th.—It is twenty-eight days to-day since the last great storm began, and four clear days in that time was all that allowed us to do the work of the season. In many localities within a radius of a few miles the snow is from twelve to twenty feet deep. Mails from San Francisco are many days behind. The telegraph communication has been stopped for nearly a week. No remembrance ever having seen such a storm so early in the year. The barometer is falling and it is raining again.

CINCO, December 27th.—It is cloudy weather this afternoon with the appearance of more rain.

STEAMER ACCIDENT.

The Oregon Runs Into and Sinks the Clan McKenzie.

ASTORIA, December 27th.—The Clan McKenzie, on the way from Portland to Astoria, ran into the Oregon at midnight on her way to Astoria, being towed by the tugboat, the Clan McKenzie, and was sunk. The Oregon struck the Clan McKenzie on the starboard bow, smashing through the iron side of the ship and killing two colored sailors in their bunks in the fore-cabin. The Clan McKenzie was towed to the shore by the tugboat, the Clan McKenzie, and was sunk. The Oregon struck the Clan McKenzie on the starboard bow, smashing through the iron side of the ship and killing two colored sailors in their bunks in the fore-cabin. The Clan McKenzie was towed to the shore by the tugboat, the Clan McKenzie, and was sunk.

Another Account.

PORTLAND, December 27th.—At 1:30 o'clock this morning the Union Pacific steamer Oregon ran into and sank the British ship Clan McKenzie at Coffin Rock, on the Columbia river, about ten miles below Kalama, Charles Ann and Matthew Reed, two colored sailors, were instantly killed. They were asleep in the fore-cabin of the McKenzie, and when the bow of the Oregon struck her sharp plate of iron ran into the bunks in which the sailors were lying, cutting the two men in halves. They were struck at the waist, and the upper part of each body dropped into the river. The cause of the collision and all attendant circumstances will be subject to official investigation.

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be taken below with perfect safety. The damage to the Clan McKenzie is \$30,000, and she is said to be fully insured.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Short Notes of Little Events Happening at the Bay.

SAN FRANCISCO, December 27th.—Commissioner Houghton filed a report to-day of the sale of the Guadalupe Quicksilver Mine of Baltimore under order of foreclosure in the case of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New York, to satisfy a claim of \$500,000. The purchaser is Maria Coleman, one of the heaviest owners in the defunct company. She paid \$375,000.

Sidney L. Strickland, a bookseller of his creditors. He owes \$11,000.

Four scurvy-stricken sailors of the ship and sent to the Marine Hospital at Alameda. Commencing to-day, the mail intended for the southern counties will be sent by steamer until the repair of the railroad is completed.

The Supreme Court has decided the case of Allen against Napa county, that a Constable giving a warrant to serve outside of his county is entitled to the mileage fixed by the fee bill.

Carl Nelson, a miner, who came to this city recently, was robbed of \$400 Thursday night. To-day he got drunk and took passage on the ferryboat Piedmont, and jumped overboard, but was rescued by the deck hands. He said that as he had been robbed, there was no occasion to live longer.

A fire broke out this evening in the brick building on Market street, formerly St. Ignace Church and College, and now occupied by the city of San Francisco. A number of offices. The fire spread rapidly, and a second alarm had to be turned in. The building and contents was destroyed. The fire department, which was called in, was unable to reach the building in time. The fire was caused by a gas stove in the kitchen. The building was used as a school, and was a very valuable property. The fire was caused by a gas stove in the kitchen. The building was used as a school, and was a very valuable property.

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FARM AND ORCHARD.

HOW FUNGUS DISEASES ARE PROPAGATED AND PLANTS ATTACKED.

Hints on Preparing Turkeys for Market.—Fixing the Proportion of Solids in Milk.—Notes.

As nearly all the diseases of vegetables are due to living organisms called fungi, something in regard to them will not be out of place. Many valuable experiments have been made in order to determine the nature and characteristics of the various forms of fungi which prey on both the living and dead plants, chief among which being those of Professor Humphrey, of the Massachusetts Experiment Station, who describes the difference between plants and fungi by stating that plants perform their various functions by distinct organs, such as leaves, roots, etc., while fungi perform their functions with the whole plant-body, which needs no variety of organs.

The plant-body of a fungus consists of numerous simple, branching white threads, which spread over or through the substances on which the growth is made. These threads are known as the mycelium of the fungus. No flowers are produced by fungi, but they are propagated by spores, which are produced on the threads, and are so small and light that they can be carried any distance by winds or insects. To prevent the spread of fungi, therefore, the work must never be delayed, but commence with the opening of the season. The use of composts should really begin before any signs of attack can be noticed, especially if the vegetables were attacked the year previous. It seems possible, however, that plants may be fortified against attack by vigorous growth, induced by use of fertilizers, which may introduce into the plants substances which render them less susceptible to the influences of the fungi, or, rather, render the plant less congenial as a soil for the growth of the spores.

Why fungi does not exist independently because they cannot elaborate their own food material, and must subsist on plants, as plants, through the agency of the leaves, roots, etc., provide the food desired by the fungi. The available sources of supply fall under two heads—the living organism and the dead organic matter. Hence, certain kinds of fungi subsist on living plants and others on dead matter. The latter belong to the class of molds, toadstools and such like. The other lives on the growing plants, and robs them of substance and vitality. They are called parasites. There are various forms of fungi, many of which confine their operations to certain varieties of plants, and the mildews come under this class. Though closely related, the mildew of the lettuce does not attack the onion, owing to the note relationship of the plants attacked. Farmers should study the fungi and make themselves acquainted with the nature of each kind. If they are unable to classify the fungi, they can at least experiment with remedies and modes of cultivation, not only for the purpose of lessening the ravages, but to exterminate the foe.

SHIPPING DRESSED POULTRY.

First see that all poultry is well fattened, as there is a wide difference between the price of fat and that of poor poultry, and, in a fully stocked market, good poultry, well fattened and well dressed, will always command ready sale and good prices, while poor, badly dressed, is slow of sale at low prices. Poultry is not only to be weighed by having poultry properly dressed, but also in price. Corn is the best for finishing off poultry, as it gives a firmer flesh and yellower color than buckwheat and other grains. Feed nothing from twelve to twenty-four hours before killing, so that the crops will be perfectly empty.

In killing, use a sharp, narrow-bladed knife, inserting it in the mouth as far back as the ear, and cutting the vein. Then hang it up by the legs, until thoroughly bled. The water for scalding should be at boiling point. Take the web by the legs and head, dip it in the water two or three times, letting the hot water through the feathers to the skin. Then strip off the feathers clean, pin-feathers and all. If the heads are dipped in cold water, the scales will make them look stale and shrunk. After thoroughly picking, dip in clean scalding water, then plunge in clean cold water, letting it remain about ten minutes. Take it out and hang in a cool, dry place, in a current of air, but not let it freeze. Do not draw it out of the intestines out. Leave the head and legs on, and take great care in dressing not to rub or tear the skin, bruise the flesh or break the bones. The above hints are for scalded poultry, which is in most demand.

For dry picking, pick by bleeding in the mouth, and immediately strip the feathers off clean while the fowl is warm, using great care not to tear or bruise the flesh. Then hang up by the legs to cool off, the same as for scalded fowl. Some persons do what is called half-scalding, which is, after dry-picking cleanly, to dip in scalding water, then in cold. Turkeys, ducks and geese go through the same process in dressing as fowls, both scalding and dry-picking. Some persons, after the ducks and geese are picked, dip them throughly free from pin feathers rub them over with powdered rosin; dip in scalding water and rub off the rosin and pin feathers; then wash thoroughly with warm water and brush with soap; then rinse in cold water and hang up until cool, and thoroughly dried.—*American Agriculturist* for January.

PROPORTION OF SOLIDS IN MILK.

It was only by practical experience in the selling of milk, under a law regulating the sale, that dairymen realized the fact that it is impossible to produce uniform grades of milk. Even the laws created through their influence have become obnoxious to them. The mistake made was in demanding a uniformity of quality which was not prepared, and of which they were not aware until they felt its application. They did not realize that the uniform standard of milk should go further and call for the uniformity of the milk from the producer. Milk is a product the quality of which is beyond the control of the dairyman, unless he begins at the source and regulates the breeding of his stock and the selection of the food from which the milk is produced. To fix the proportion of solids is to shut out the milk from certain cows that cannot come up to the standard, though such cows may be the largest producers in the herd.

Another problem to deal with is that the solids are not uniform in the relative proportions of fat, casein, etc., and the value of the solids depend upon the preferences of the buyers. The fat in the milk is the portion that gives the greatest value, yet the purchaser, while being guarded in securing the proper proportion of solids, may receive milk as rich in cream as his neighbor who procured milk containing the same proportion of solid matter. While it may be the case that milk is fully up to all the requirements of the law, yet the purchaser will be no wiser than before. In fact, even the dairyman cannot guarantee a certain grade of milk daily, as its quality is not fully within his control. To estimate milk by the relative proportions of solids and liquids does not regulate its quality, for milk is too variable in quality, position, while the characteristics of each cow affect the product. Milk can be watered through the agency of the cow as well as at the pump.

That portion of the milk—the cream—

which is the most valuable in market is really not so valuable as the casein, so far as the object of the consumption of milk is concerned. A quart of skim milk contains a larger proportion of the nutritive elements than an equal quart of cream, as cream is almost entirely heat-producing and fat-forming, while the elements of growth, nitrogen, phosphoric acid and mineral matter, is contained in the skim milk. The production of one quart of skim milk takes from the soil a larger amount of fertility than many times the same quantity of cream. The real richest milk is that containing the nitrogen and mineral matter, but consumers gauge the quality by the proportion of cream, which is the least expensive article in the cow. There is probably no known method of protection other than to endeavor to patronize those who keep choice stock, for it is to the kind of cows that one must look for the quality of the milk.

RAISE YOUR OWN COWS.

Half a dozen good cows are worth a dozen poor ones. It takes as much food and care to keep a poor cow as it does a good one, and while the former barely returns enough to "pay her way," the latter returns a comfortable profit to her owner. Those farmers who are looking around for really good cows know how difficult it is to buy one when found, at a price they can afford to pay. Yet they frequently "keep looking around" for several years, when they might in the same time have raised several choice cows themselves. Of course it takes some time to raise a cow, but the time is only in lieu of the money expenditure absolutely necessary to purchase a desirable animal. As a farmer usually can spare the time better than he can spare the cash, it is easy to see what course to pursue. There are few farmers who do not have at least one, two or three cows fairly good, which can be used as a start in improvement. Do not use a scrub bull merely because your neighbor happens to have one and charges nothing, but rather pay a fair price for a good, pure-bred one. Save all the better calves and carefully raise them. When they are about three years old and less than four years from the time the improvement is started, you will have fine cows. Other calves will also be coming on, from then on well as from the beginning, and in five or six years there will be quite a herd; the common, unprofitable cows having been worked off to the butcher. Many a farmer wishes he had commenced five or six years ago. He does not think that he will likely say the same thing five or six years hence, yet does not commence now. Good, pure-bred bulls have now come to be well distributed, and the use of one can usually be secured without much difficulty, while a good bull calf can be had from such stock, eligible to entry, for comparatively low price. Enough, can, as a rule, be counted on from neighboring farmers' herds to pay for his keep.

FARM NOTES.

The Poultry Keeper says that all claims of any difference between chickens hatched in incubators or under hens are sheer nonsense.

One gallon of red paint and five gallons of crude kerosene well mixed, is claimed to be the cheapest paint that can be made. It is also very durable.

Good seed should be always secured in advance. There is then time for a careful test and its quality can be ascertained before the whole crop is planted.

The old idea that young cattle and colts must winter at straw stacks in open fields, to make them tough, happily goes, and to the comfort of the young animals.

The more the peach trees are cut back when young the more stocky will be the trunks and branches. The very tall trees are also more roughly shaken by the winds.

House plants should have as much sun and light during the winter months as possible; admit air whenever the thermometer is not too cold, say 40° Fahrenheit in the open air.

A turkey can be made very fat in ten days by liberal feeding. Turkeys will not fatten if confined to crops, but they may be kept in a small yard, provided they are given a variety of food.

Do not throw the cornstalks away, but pass them through a water and use them in the manure heap as absorbents, so as to allow them to quickly decompose. If they are tender, cut them and feed them to stock.

The housewife who makes a practice of giving fowls a mixed mess of warm mash and vegetables, with scraps of meat and bones, is doing them a great deal of harm. It is superior to an exclusive diet of grain for poultry.

The leaves of house plants should be kept clean, and frequently sprinkled with water or washed with a plant syringe; this not only keeps off the insects, but clears the leaves of dust and opens up the breathing pores.

The injury to seed corn in winter is not due so much by exposure to extreme cold as to the corn not being perfectly dry. Seed corn should be kept in a dry place, where dampness cannot reach it, and the cold will then have but little effect on it.

There are at the present time in Germany several very large co-operative creameries. Of this number 302 are situated in the province of Schleswig-Holstein, where they are chiefly engaged in preparing butter for export to the English market.

One advantage with currants is that if they are kept properly pruned, the old wood cut out, the new wood kept down and the soil kept by the application of fertilizer, the plants will grow and bear fruit for twenty-five years without replanting.

As a general rule, for the hatching of chickens 21 days are required; for partridges, 24 days; for pheasants, 25 days; for guinea fowls, 25 days; for common turkeys, 28 days; for geese, 28 days; for ducks, 28 days; for turkeys, 28 days; for geese, 30 days, and for ducks, 30 days.

Pigeons are fond of all the seeds given to cage birds, such as millet, canary and hemp seed, but they are too dear for general use, though they may be profitably given as an occasional treat. Hemp seed is very stimulating and should be seldom given to pigeons in close confinement.

As soon as the leaves have fallen it will pay to go over the orchard and look out for the tent caterpillar. By picking off the clusters of eggs that usually can be seen after this time and burning, this pest may be kept in a great measure from doing harm.

Flat roofs make the warmest buildings for stock, but they will also increase the heat within such buildings in summer. In constructing a stable, poultry-house or pig-house with a flat roof make ventilator holes near the highest point, so as to clear them in winter or open them in summer.

There is no profit in rearing or keeping cattle, except through good feeding in all seasons of the year. No argument is required to prove the truth of this assertion, for even slightest reflection shows that profit comes clearly only through utilization of food beyond the necessity for maintenance.

Many good cows give but a small quantity of milk because they are not properly managed. Some persons allow a certain quantity of feed, from which no variation is made. A cow should be fed all she will eat, and if she improves in the quantity of her milk she should be induced to eat more.

An editor of an agricultural paper recently saw this way of keeping an unruly bull in a pasture: A stout staff was fastened across his horns, and to this was attached a chain about five feet long, which ran through a ring placed in his nose to a large block of wood on the ground. When this prevented him from getting out of the

pasture, it permitted grazing in any part of the field.

Don't use any hogs for breeding purposes except those that show evidence in form, disposition and breed of inclination to early maturity. Hogs raised only for their flesh, and the lowest day it takes a pig to accumulate enough of any marketable size the more profitable it is for its owner.

When planting a young tree leave very little wood. Cut back as much as possible. By so doing the roots will be better able to provide nourishment in the beginning. Many young trees die because there are not enough roots to feed the surplus wood that was allowed to remain on the young tree when it was planted.

Study to make manure—keep such a class as farm animals as will best convert all coarse food, with the exception of grain, into manure. It would not be more profitable to feed out that hay, stalk or straw stock than to sell it. In computing the value of barnyard manure few take into consideration the humus matter, which most farms need as badly as the chemical ingredients.

No person can engage in the artificial hatching of chicks for profit unless he keeps sufficient hens to provide eggs for that purpose. One of the greatest difficulties encountered with broiler establishments is procuring eggs that will hatch. Laying in the winter season is unnatural with hens, and to collect eggs from all sources is to incur the risk of a lack of fertility of the eggs.

Either red clover or orchard grass, or a mixture of both, is the best for seeding down the orchard. But before this is done care should be taken to see that the soil is properly manured, that the trees are in a growing, vigorous condition, and that the soil is in proper condition for seeding down. Many orchards are seriously injured by seeding to grass before the trees have made a sufficient growth.—*Western Plowman*.

Beet seed is easily grown, and every gardener who is desirous of fine beets should sow his own seed, carefully selecting medium-sized roots having the characteristics most desired. These should be preserved in sand, carefully set out as early in the spring as possible, and the seed stems supported as they grow by a string. A dozen beets will produce a pound or more of ripe seed.—*Rural New Yorker*.

The stables and stalls should be cleaned early in the morning, which exposes the floors to the air, thus aiding in the purification. A properly-cleaned stable is one that permits the air to enter freely, and the liability of coming in contact with filth of any kind. Even the odors should not be detected. To do this may require more work than some are willing to bestow, but good dairymen are at the expense of labor and it should be daily performed if choice butter is to be produced and the highest prices obtained.

THE DIFFERENCE.

What's the difference between a paragon, by every grace attended?

What's the difference between a paragon, by every grace attended? By heaven with beauty splendid?

What's the difference between a paragon, by every grace attended? Of purity and patience.

What's the difference between a paragon, by every grace attended? And the also a million fold.

What's the difference between a paragon, by every grace attended? Captivated by poor relations?

What's the difference between a paragon, by every grace attended? Of loveliness and learning.

What's the difference between a paragon, by every grace attended? The undisciplined eye and ear.

What's the difference between a paragon, by every grace attended? To which all eyes are turning?

What's the difference between a paragon, by every grace attended? What she is a crown'd queen.

What's the difference between a paragon, by every grace attended? With her a notch above her.

What's the difference between a paragon, by every grace attended? What do I care for her charms so long as I don't love her?

What's the difference between a paragon, by every grace attended? What she is a modest maid.

What's the difference between a paragon, by every grace attended? With not a pretty feature?

What's the difference between a paragon, by every grace attended? What she is an awkward, shy and homely little creature?

What's the difference between a paragon, by every grace attended? What she has a freckled face?

What's the difference between a paragon, by every grace attended? What she folks call her stupid.

What's the difference between a paragon, by every grace attended? What she is a confederate of Cupid?

What's the difference between a paragon, by every grace attended? What she wears a homespun gown.

What's the difference between a paragon, by every grace attended? Instead of silk or satin.

What's the difference between a paragon, by every grace attended? What she is ignorant of Greek.

What's the difference between a paragon, by every grace attended? And knows no more of Latin?

What's the difference between a paragon, by every grace attended? What she forever to the left.

What's the difference between a paragon, by every grace attended? Her father sisters and her.

What's the difference between a paragon, by every grace attended? She is the fairest of all the earth.

What's the difference between a paragon, by every grace attended? To me, if I but love her.

FEEDING A HORSE.

How a Printer's Generous Nature Cost Him His Position.

A Chicago printer was busily engaged in hunting work, tells the *Times* of that city. "I had a good job," he said, in a Monroe-street fiction foundry—of those print-shop where they publish stories of "Skeleton Hunter," "Last Gurgling Gasp" order by the cord. It is the rankest kind of rot, and is liable to give a printer blood-poisoning if he handles much of it. One day I got a word of copy that was positively sickening. It was about a lovely girl who had been captured and torn from her home by a heartless white desperado and his band of bloodthirsty Apaches.

"That night they camped in a rocky gorge 200 miles from nowhere, and bound the unfortunate girl to a tree with their tender wrists. Then they all laid down and went to sleep. In the meantime Old Zeke, the hairy scout, who was on the trail, sneaked up just at daylight, when people sleep the deepest. Zeke seized in and killed twenty-five or thirty Indians, and then released the girl and got her something to eat out of his saddle-bags.

"The first thing Zeke took out of the bags was several thick pieces of Vienna bread with honey on them. Next came cold boiled ham, cut thin, an apple pie with a short, crispy upper crust, and last a tender spring chicken roasted a delicate brown. Mind you, he had all this stuff in a pair of saddle-bags in the wilds of the Rocky Mountains, 300 miles from civilization, in the year 1836. It made me sick, but I resolved that the poor girl should have one good feed if I died for it. So I shoved in another paragraph like this, completing the bill of fare:

"After getting the girl started Zeke reached into the saddlebag and pulled out a bowl of steaming-hot consommé and a broiled fresh mackerel, some deviled crabs, cold soup, potato salad, a half fry, real oysters broiled, with tomato sauce, green corn on the cob, some clam chowder, stewed turkey, a portion of rice pudding, two cups of chocolate, pork tenderloin, Rochefort cheese, a bottle of Bass ale, Saratoga chips, a plate of vanilla ice cream, a Chinese paper napkin, sliced cucumbers, some California grapes and a nickel-plated nut-cracker.

"Did it go?" asked an interested listener. "No, it didn't," said the printer, sadly, "but I did. The boss came to me next morning with a proof slip and wanted to know who was the author of that story. I said the author was making a stagger in that direction, but wasn't giving the girl a fair show.

"That may be," said the boss, "but if he wants to run a café in connection with the story we'll hire a cook and make it easier for you."

"Then he told me that I was too smart to be a printer and had better go out where the cool air would strike me. I went."

A fact that all men with gray and many shaded whiskers should know, that Buckingham's Dye always colors an even brown or black at will.

AN INDIAN'S GRATITUDE.

THRILLING ADVENTURE OF A GOVERNMENT SCOUT.

One Case at Least in Which a Sioux Possessed Some Sentiment.

When I lived in the Indian country for upwards of twelve years, and encountered the red man daily, either in peace or war, I never considered him worth studying as a man. Indeed, in only one single instance was I satisfied that there was anything to study. I felt that he was to be taken as a surly, brutal, inconsistent and revengeful chunk of humanity, and any search for sentiment was time thrown away. This one instance occurred during the savage Indian campaign which ended in Custer's death.

In the fall of 1866, while I was carrying a dispatch between two temporary posts on the Arkansas river, and midway between the posts and twenty miles from either, at the hour of noon, I came upon an Indian lying on the ground between two of the monotonous ridges of the plains. I saw him while yet forty rods away, and I knew that he was dead or unconscious. Before I got to him I discovered pony tracks, and knew that he had come there on horseback. I reached the body to find that of a young buck about twenty-two years old, and for some time I believed him dead. He had been shot through the head, as I supposed, as one side of it was covered with blood, and while I sat on the ground and looked down on him a dozen or more buzzards were sailing in the air above us, waiting for the feast. I was rather rejoiced that the force of hostiles were reduced by even one, for every Indian was a hostile in those days, and was about half a dozen of the supposed dead man uttered a groan.

I was down beside him in a moment. I had a bottle of brandy and a canteen of water, and when I had poured some of the former down his throat, and used the latter to wash off some of the blood, he opened his eyes and looked at me in a way to prove that he had his senses. I could speak the Sioux dialect like one born in the tribe, and I presently asked:

"Who are you, and how came you to be in this condition?"

"Why don't you kill me?" he asked in reply.

"I have no wish to harm you."

"But the white man and Indian are enemies. We kill whenever we can."

"If I found you seeking my life I should try to take you. As it is, you are almost dead, and I am willing to aid you in any way I can."

He looked incredulous, and composed himself for the death-blow; but as I mixed some water and brandy and handed it to him, and as he drank, he changed his mind, he finally explained that he was a member of Little Crow's band. The Sioux tribe, as a tribe, was then split up into half a dozen bands, each under the leadership of a sub-chief. He would not fully explain what had occurred, but was sufficient to enable me to supply the rest. He had attempted to run off with one of the sub-chiefs three wives, and had been pursued, overtaken, and left for dead. The bullet had not entered his skull, but had ploughed through the scalp and down his forehead, and he was unconscious for several hours and making a terrible wound to look at. There was water in a sink-hole a quarter of a mile away, and I fetched some and worked away at him until I could see the extent of his injuries. He was sitting up and feeling quite strong when I offered to do a bit of rude surgery for him. He grunted his assent, and I took needle and thread from my pack and brought the scalp together and stitched in half a dozen places. It must have been terribly, for I worked away for an hour, and he was as motionless as a statue, but during the whole operation he never uttered a groan. When I had his head in shape I divided my luncheon with him, and was amazed to see what an appetite he had. As we finished, I said to him, "You are not able to travel, and you were once my enemy. What do you propose to do?"

"I cannot return to Little Crow's band for a time, if ever," he replied after a moment's thought, as my white brother says, "Skeleton Hunter" with a knife. Let him tell me his plan."

"I should advise you to lie quiet near the water hole for a day or two. I shall return this way inside of two days, and then you will be stronger. Here is one of my revolvers, and you may use it with you. You can also take this blanket and the rest of my meat and crackers. I shall make for this spot as I return, and I hope to find you."

No Indian will give his feelings away in his face, and he can possibly prevent it, but in this young fellow, made no effort. He looked his amazement and incredulity, and even as he held the revolver in his hand he stared at me as if he could not comprehend my motive. We were enemies, and he had just saved my life. I found him helpless, but had placed in his hands a weapon to enable him to take my life. He could not help but suspect some duplicity on my part, until I turned and rode away. I did not look back at him, but I knew that he was on his feet, and following my progress with wondering eyes.

It was 5 o'clock in the afternoon of the third day when I returned to the water hole, and failed to find my warrior there. I waited for a full hour, but he did not show up. I was going away feeling very bitter toward him, when I discovered a trail showing that a large war party had passed there the day before, and I knew then that he had either joined K or been driven away. The scene of war was shifting every day, and by the next spring I had almost forgotten the incident. The facts leaked out in one way and another, and for a time I was the butt of ridicule of all the officers and scouts. My greenness in supposing an Indian had any grand idea of the value of his own life, and the idea of my giving him food and a weapon brought down the house.

During the early part of summer of the next year I was detailed as one of the guards to accompany the stages over a certain distance from the Smoky Hill road. There were from three to six of us with each stage, according to the demeanor of the Indians, who, at times, seemed determined to prevent all travel. A skiffish of some sort was an everyday occurrence, and one afternoon, as three of us were riding ahead of the stage, we were fired at by a party of Indians, in which were three civilians, we were ambushed from a cut ravine. The party of Indians numbered twenty-one, and they did a very singular thing. My two companions were shot dead at the first volley, while my horse was killed. They did not molest the stage at all, although it could have been easily captured, but let it go and turned their attention to me. When my horse went down I took his body for a breastwork and opened a rapid fire on the advancing Indians, who were driven back and whipped up their horses and was soon out of sight. No one man, no matter how brave and well-armed, could be expected to stand off such a band of Indians very long. I killed one and wounded another, and then they scattered and I followed them until they were out of the protection of my breastwork, and knowing that I had no show whatever of rescue, I stood up and signaled the fact of my surrender. It was taking a chance, but it was the only thing left. I had reason to believe that they would take me as a prisoner for a few days before disposing of me, and it was between suicide and hoping for an opportunity to escape.

The hand came crowding up as I surrendered, and my first reception was better than I had hoped for. They did not, as a rule, feel so bitter against the stage people and guards as they did against the soldiers. I handed out my weapons, submitted to be bound without a question, and was then mounted on a pony and stationed in the center of the band as it rode off to the northwest. This was about two hours before sundown. After riding for an hour, during which several Indians questioned me in regard to the soldiers, we united with another band of eighteen, who were hidden away in a dry run about three miles off the stage route. We had scarcely come up when I recognized in one of the warriors the young buck whom I had cared for at the water-hole the year previous. He gave me a sign of recognition, and with it a signal that we were to be strangers. He was one of the first to declare my identity as a Government scout, and to argue that I ought to be put to the torture at once. Several other young men agreed with him, but the older heads would not listen to anything of the kind. I was greatly shocked to find that this second band held as prisoners with me, one named Cooper and a boy named Peters. They had been captured together thirty miles away while hunting for a lost horse. The man seemed dull-witted, and did not apparently realize what was in store for him. The boy, on the contrary, was very appreciative of his danger, and was all unscrupled. He was only sixteen years old, pale and sickly, and when I saw him in tears I could not reproach him, though I warned him that he would subject himself to the contempt of the Indians, and prove a bad example to administer greater punishment.

At dusk we all set off together in a north-westerly direction, and after riding a distance of eighteen or twenty miles we reached an Indian camp on a creek running into the Solomons river. This creek is called "Wolf," "Dead," "Crow," and several other names, but military records speak of it as Snake creek. It was Black Eagle's village, and numbered about fifty lodges, but only the old men and boys were here. All the warriors were on the war-path. About half a dozen of the old men were wounded, came in, however, two hours after our arrival, and next morning I saw one band of fourteen come in from the east. Each prisoner was placed in a different quarter of the village. A family near the center of the village, and several lodges for my benefit, and when left alone I found myself so securely tied that I could neither move hand nor foot. A warrior was placed on guard at the door, and after an hour or two of rejoicing the village settled down to sleep. I could take no other position except to lie on my right side, and the things passed in my mind that I could not sleep. I was facing the door of the lodge, and it was within half an hour of daybreak, when a voice whispered in my ear:

"Let my brother keep up a stout heart. I will seek to release him when night comes again."

It was the voice of the warrior I had succeeded many months ago, and he had entered the lodge from the back side. I had not detected the return of the warrior, nor in his withdrawing could I follow him. The guard at the door appeared to be asleep, but if I had been able to work out of my bonds I should not have made a move to escape.

Morning dawned soon after my visitor left, and the whole village had eaten breakfast before 7 o'clock. About that hour a warrior came in, untied me, gave me a big dish of soup and a large piece of meat, and when I had finished the meal my hands were tied behind my back and I was led out to the rear of the village, to witness the torture inflicted on Cooper and the boy. This began at 8 o'clock and lasted until noon. I was satisfied from the first that they would let the boy off lightly, as fear and anxiety had wrecked his mind. Had he been sane and full of gesture, as insane people usually are, I think they would have turned him loose, but unfortunately he was as one stricken dumb. They got no enjoyment out of his sufferings and soon dispatched him.

Cooper was a strong, healthy man, and he was under some sort of torture for three hours before they finished him. I was to be saved until the morning, when other warriors were expected in, and the village was to be broken up. At noon I was taken back to the top of the ridge, and no one came near me until sundown. Then I was given the same food as in the morning, a guard placed outside the door, and by 10 o'clock the village was asleep. It was an hour later, and I was lying in the same position as the night before, when a knife cut out the door. Then a hand clasped my wrists and ankles to restore the circulation, and after six or seven minutes a voice whispered:

"My white brother must move as the snake." Come!

I crept after him on hands and knees. He led the way right through the village, clearing the path of everything that might give the alarm, and we were well out of it before we rose up. Then he hurried me to a grove, where I found a pony ready saddled, and the two men in a bark basket, and the revolver held so long ago, and as I got my seat in the saddle he whispered:

"You saved my life—now I save yours! Good! Ride this way and go fast until you are out of the country."

He disappeared before I could thank him, and I rode away in the direction indicated. By daylight I was safe at a dug-out on the main route, and it was eighteen months later before I heard of my dusky friend again. Then I learned that he had been captured and aiding my escape and was tomahawked as a traitor.—*N.Y. Sun*.

Nonpay need suffer from languor and melancholy if they take Simmons' Liver Regulator.

Our AUCTION SALES so far have been satisfactory. Owing to the inclemency of the weather, we will hold them semi-monthly until spring opens.

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10 PER CENT. NET ON \$38,000.

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WE ARE FREE TO CONFESS THAT in most cases it does not at the prices asked. There are exceptions, however, to every rule. It is very seldom that even a small amount of money WILL NET 10 PER CENT., however invested, and when it does, it is as rare as a white horse. AS LOW AS \$38,000 EARNING THAT RATE is something almost unheard of. We have

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DAILY RECORD-UNION

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1889

ISSUED BY THE
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Office, Third Street, between J and K.

THE DAILY RECORD-UNION,
Published six days in each week, with Double
Sheet on Saturdays, andTHE SUNDAY UNION,
Published every Sunday morning, making a
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For six months, \$3.00
For three months, \$1.50Subscribers served by Carriers at FIFTEEN
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The WEEKLY UNION is sent to every sub-
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charges prepaid. All Postmasters are agents.
The Best Advertising Mediums on the Pacific
Coast.Entered as the Postoffice at Sacramento as
second-class matter.THE RECORD-UNION, SUNDAY UNION and
WEEKLY UNION are the only papers on the
Coast, outside of San Francisco, that receive
the full Associated Press dispatches from all
parts of the world. Outside of San Francisco,
they have no competitors either in influence or
home and general circulation throughout the
State.Weather Forecasts for To-day.
California—High rains in districts in latitude
of San Francisco northward; fair weather else-
where; variable winds; nearly stationary tem-
perature in the southern portion; warmer in
the northern.Oregon and Washington—Rain; southerly
winds; warmer.THE DIVORCE QUESTION.
The divorce question grows in interest
as the debate progresses. We now have
the opinions of Gladstone, Justice Bradley
of the Supreme Court of the United States,
and of Senator Dolph. Mr. Gladstone
concedes that there must be laws recog-
nizing divorce, but he would not consent
to the remarriage of the parties under any
conditions whatever. The standard of con-
jugal morality has declined according to
his forty years of observation, mainly be-
cause of the laxity of the divorce laws.Mr. Justice Bradley refuses assent to the
doctrine that there should never be any
severance of the marriage bond. Mere
separation he considered unjust to the in-
nocent and the injured party. He well
says that the moral law does not demand
that one shall be forever tied to a party
who disregards all the obligations of the
matrimonial union, nor does it exact cele-
brity from the injured party who has been
set free and declared by competent author-
ity guiltless. If the law affords no relief
to those who are the victims of the cruelty
or the unfaithfulness of mates, the law will
be set at defiance and greater injury to
body and soul will result from clandestine
methods of relief.Senator Dolph emphatically declares
that divorced people should be permitted
to re-marry where there is not incompet-
ency to enter into the marriage relation.
If punishment of the guilty party is neces-
sary, some means should be employed
other than enforced celibacy. Whether
divorce promotes or injures the moral
soundness of the family is a question to be
decided only according to the circum-
stances of each one. If one or both the
parents are unfit to control the children or
to associate with them, then divorce is for
their moral good. The marital union for
should continue for life, but if by the act
of one party the chief end of marriage is
frustrated, the happiness of the parties is
wrecked and the home influence corrupted,
it is wiser to dissolve than to hold the
contract indissoluble.If the question, "Does prohibition of
divorce contribute to the moral purity of
society?" is to be answered by compar-
ison of social conditions of society in
countries where divorce is permitted
with the conditions where it is pro-
hibited, the response must be in the
negative, according to the Senator's
view. In proof of the soundness of this
judgment he asks with confidence if family
morals in the United States, England and
Germany do not compare favorably with
those in France, Spain and Italy? Even
in South Carolina, where divorce was pro-
hibited before the rebellion, the moral con-
ditions were not superior to those of other
States, and a judicial decision is cited in
which the Court declared that, under the
rigid law prohibiting divorce for any
cause, men and women of excellent char-
acter, "but unfortunate in marriage, form
connections the laws do not allow, and
who make excellent husbands and virtu-
ous wives still. Yet they are considered as
living in adultery because a vigorous and
unyielding law, from motives of policy
alone, has ordained it so."As to reform measures the Senator ad-
vises that the effort be made to correct
the laxity and want of uniformity in the
laws of the States concerning divorce. Agita-
tion should be continued and a healthy
public sentiment be built up. But he
thinks the speediest and best remedy is
Federal legislation. To that end the Con-
stitution should be amended committing
such legislation to Congress. There is
great force in this expression of the essay-
ist:Which shall legislate upon the subject, the
States or the Federal Government, is a mere
question of public convenience and welfare. A
diversity of laws on these subjects between
dependent nations gives rise to comparative
little confusion, but the relations between
the States of the Union are entirely different
from those between such nations. A citizen of
the United States may be a resident to-day of
one State and tomorrow of another; but his
change of residence should be without change or
impairment of his rights of citizenship or his
personal or property rights.We confess that the more the subject is
considered the stronger becomes the rea-
soning of those who favor Federal legisla-
tion to secure uniformity of the laws con-
cerning marriage and divorce. We have
thought that such amendment as is neces-
sary could not be secured, but there are
accumulating evidences of a change of
sentiment upon the question in most of
the States. We may well ask if the
sovereignities would be yielding a right
that is necessary to the preservation of
their independence and individuality by
making the constitutional commission. Thegrant of power to Congress to legislate
might be made so clear and be surrounded
with such limitations that no dangerous
legislation would be possible and no juris-
diction be stripped from the States that is
essential to Statehood.As for the other question, "Must causes
of divorce be recognized beyond the Biblic-
al?" the response must be in the affirma-
tive. There is no reason whatever in at-
tempting to better the conditions of so-
ciety by enforcing upon the innocent the
compensation of the guilty, or in punish-
ing the blameless for the crime of the
offending party.E. J. Phelps, the distinguished pub-
licist, takes ground, in *The Forum*, for the
entire abolition of the divorce *vinculo*,
retaining in its place only suitable legal
provisions for separation and its incidents,
when shown to be necessary. He admits
the hardship of compelling the innocent
to celibacy, but defends by the resort to
the plea that the laws should be framed to
secure the greatest good to the greatest
number, since the best of laws work hard-
ships in occasional individual cases. But
to this it may be well replied that such
punishment is not that protection of the
weak law should afford, and that expe-
rience proves enforced celibacy not con-
ducive to the good of the greatest number.ACTING AS AN ART.
Some one recently asked Mrs. Kendal,
the English actress, wherein lies the secret
of success in dramatic art. Her reply was
as witty as it was true—in the value of
two letters in connection with that is-
sue, the letters "h" and "e." That is to
say, in the highest form of art there is
heart, and that is most successful which
has heart in it. Perhaps no more concise
response to the inquiry is possible. Mr.
Wilson Barrett, also an English actor of
distinction, recently lectured upon the art
of acting. He agrees with Mrs. Kendal
that study and training will not produce
the highest form of dramatic art. He be-
lieves that emotional aptitude must be evi-
dent in the beginning, which is equiva-
lent to saying that actors of high merit
are not artificial products—they must be
born to the art. The actor makes his an-
dience feel, who himself feels, and accord-
ing to Mr. Barrett that is the interpreta-
tion of our term "personal magnetism." This
arrives, therefore, at Mrs. Kendal's
simpler and effective description of true
dramatic art, which is the ability to feel.
Then comes in naturally the Delarte the-
ory, that if one feels he can trust to that
feeling dictating the best form of expres-
sion, in voice, gesture, countenance and
attitude.But it must not be assumed that train-
ing is valueless. The suggestion of feeling
will be best, and find the most natural and
impressive form of expression in the per-
son who has been trained in the arts of
eloquence and graceful bearing. Nor can
even the best of natural actors, those who
have heart in their work, at all times en-
ter spiritually into the parts they under-
take to portray. Conditions may surround
them that forbid feeling; in all such cases
the trained artists, those who are skilled
in the artifices of the art, possess a won-
derful advantage over those who trust to
inspiration of the heart and the direction
of feeling. That is to say, there is art in
simulation which, in the absence of feeling,
is so adroit that it often passes for the gen-
uine metal.Mr. Barrett goes a step beyond Mrs.
Kendal when he says that not only is
that the better acting into which feeling
enters, but that it becomes the best, the
very highest form of the art, when the
actor plays a part that is nearest to his
own nature. Whether the critics will
agree with him in this remains to be seen.
Booth is estimated equally the artist in
Iago and in Hamlet, but he certainly has
no natural sympathy with the sentiment of
the former. The best stage "villain" we
ever knew was one of the gentlest and
most inoffensive of men, absolutely
timid, and in his sympathies as tender and
sensitive as a child. It was Adelaide
Proctor who said: "We always can be
what we might have been." But the
soundness of the statement may be ques-
tioned. We are not prepared to subscribe
to it by any means. We have seen too
many pitiable efforts made upon the stage
to personate characters in which the nat-
ural disposition, tendencies and personal
characteristics of the actor should, under
the Proctor rule, have made them sud-
denly triumphant. At the same time the
assertion of the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*
is correct:The average theater-goer does not need to be
told that actors are continually trying to re-
present characters that are foreign to them in
every respect. We see men figuring as knights
and heroes whose souls are manifestly igno-
rant, and women attempting the roles of heroines
when it is easy to understand that they are but
milkmaids in thought and feeling. These in-
congruities, which are ludicrous when they are
not repulsive, tend to discredit the stage and to
make dramatic art a mockery.But we do not concur with our con-
temporary in saying that "no person can
successfully simulate what he is incapable
of feeling." This non-concurrence does
not fly in the face of the rule laid down
by Mrs. Kendal. A person may success-
fully simulate that which is abhorrent to
his soul, and into which he cannot conjure
any feeling; but it will not be done with
the same degree of success that will dis-
tinguish the acting which is full of feel-
ing. In her charming autobiography,
Anna Cora Mowatt relates that one of the
best "Strangers" she ever saw or played
with she met in that character in England
in the person of a comedian, whose nature
was the reverse of melancholy, who had
only the bright side of life in view. In
the midst of the most tearful passages
in that doleful play, this artist, by his
sotto voice interjections and his mirthful
interpositions between his tears, would
fairly uproot the gravity of Mrs. Mowatt,
and compel her to conceal her laughter in
the midst of her assumed anguish behind
the convenient handkerchief. The public
was not unmoved because the comedian in
a tragedian's part was insincere. Unques-
tionably, however, it would have been a
more effective personation had feeling, not
simulation only, entered into the part. So
it amounts to this, that there may be
faked acting in which all is artificial, and
in which the externals are wanting in no
respect, but the highest form and mani-
festation is that into which feeling enters.
The magnetism that Mr. Barrett finds so
apt a word to express his meaning, is su-
perior to calculating art. Both may beeffective and beautiful, but that sinks
deep into the heart and comes closer to
the auditor which proceeds from feeling.THE SNAKE-POISON DEBATE.
An odd, but very interesting debate
is going on in the press between distin-
guished doctors concerning antidotes for
the bite of the rattlesnake. The subject
is one that has received new interest, be-
cause a Mr. Fisher of Santa Barbara has
preferred the claim that euphorbia, or
common spurge, is a positive specific
for the venom of the rattler. This state-
ment has been disputed by Dr. Weir
Mitchell of Philadelphia. In response,
citizens in Southern California who are
believers in Mr. Fisher's discovery an-
nounce their readiness to demonstrate the
soundness of the euphorbia treatment. Dr.
Mitchell's article appeared last August in
The Century, and in it he declared that for
the consequences to the blood and the
nerve centers of injection of venom there
is no known remedy, and that euphorbia
does not possess the qualities claimed for
it.The common remedy for such snake
bites is heavy and rapid dosing with
whisky, and if the patient survives the
application he is free from the danger to
which the bite exposed him. But it will
be recalled that the *Ocidental Medical*
Times of this city recently produced an
article over the signature of a physician
in which cases were cited where whisky
proved a broken reed and the patients
died. The San Francisco *Call* recites the
fact that Dr. Lecceria of Rio de Janeiro
was rewarded by the Brazilian Government
with \$25,000 for his discovery that injec-
tions of permanganate of potassium into
the tissues surrounding the wound neu-
tralizes the poison of the snake.In the Indianapolis *News* of December
11th Dr. W. B. Clarke takes up the sub-
ject. He refers to the experiments of Dr.
Mitchell, who at one time had as many as
100 rattlesnakes in his possession, and by
repeated experimenting with them found
that they are not susceptible to their own
poison. Dr. Mitchell, over and over again,
injected beneath the skin of the rattle-
snake its own venom, or that of another
rattlesnake, and in no instance did death
result. Opposed to this—and we are sur-
prised that Dr. Clarke does not refer to
it—is the experience of bookworms, that
a rattlesnake that is teased into bit-
ting itself dies of the wound, and by the
swelling of the body it is proved that the
poison has acted as in other cases. Dr.
Clarke cites the authority of Dr. Higgins,
in his work on "Ophiophidia," as saying
that the rattlesnake does not die of its own
bite, and the reason given is that the rep-
tile carries in its gall bladder the antidote
for the poison.Dr. Clarke says that many persons have
been saved from the effects of the bite of
the rattlesnake by the use of whisky, by
the tincture of iodine, tincture of cedar seed,
by large doses of arsenic and other similar
remedies. He adds that a strong alkali at
once applied to a bite will neutralize the
venom, will destroy and decompose it
wherever it comes in contact with it. He
says that Lecceria's treatment has been
proved to be sound, so far as Brazilian
snakes are concerned. But he doubts
when the venom is injected directly into a
vein if the Lecceria treatment will be quick
enough for the poison. But the pith of
Dr. Clarke's paper is that snake poison,
while it will destroy human life, may also
be used to preserve it. He declares that
Dr. Herring, of Philadelphia, over forty
years ago introduced the subject of treat-
ing snake bites with the venom of the
snake itself. He cites the case of Dr. Car-
roll Dunham, of New York, who was one
of the most noted physicians of that city a
few years ago, who recovered from a pos-
t-mortem examination wound through treat-
ment with the venom of the lachesis. The
conclusion of Dr. Clarke's paper is that in
the rattlesnake is to be found the true an-
tidote for its bite. The question now is,
Is his conclusion sound?Mr. Frank Smith, of Whitewater, San
Bernardino county, who has taken excep-
tions to Dr. Mitchell's assault upon eu-
phorbia, challenges the doctor for \$1,000
to make a test, the physician to select the
reptile. This challenge leads Dr. Clarke
to suggest that Mr. Smith shall furnish
the victim. But seriously, the medical
fraternity appears to be very much con-
cerned that science shall bring to light
some reliable antidote for the venom of
reptiles that can be speedily applied and
with reasonable certainty of proving effica-
cious. When it is recalled that in onecountry there are no less than 12,000 per-
sons killed annually by the assaults of
snakes of various kinds, and that in our
own land a very considerable mortality is
occasioned by the bites of venomous rep-
tiles, the subject becomes one of exceeding
importance.ACCEPTING the Georgia dispatches as
verity, the negroes were to blame for the
race conflict now prevailing in that State.
The attempt of the Marshal to arrest an
outlaw and noted desperado was no excuse
for the negroes rallying to the aid of the
criminal. At the same time, it does not
appear that a very considerable number of
people of the colored race joined the out-
law who were not of the criminal class.
The decent element appears to have held
aloof, but blood being up, they too suf-
fered in the conflict that followed the
shooting of the officer. The negroes of the
South must learn that while the sym-
pathies of the people of the whole country
are with them when they are the victims
of unwarranted assault, and when they are
obstructed in the exercise of their rights
as citizens, they will not be supported in
resistance of the authorities, nor in any
rallying about the standard of desperados.THE New York *Herald* exclaims that
the ways of a woman are past finding out.
In despair it withdraws all its sympathy
from little Mrs. Lederer, whose husband
ran away with another girl. The wife
shook her fist and vowed vengeance; the
police caught the runaway and started him
on the road to Sing Sing, when in
stepped the wife and saved him from the
ignominy. Thus, says the *Herald*, the wo-
man he injured saves him from punish-
ment he deserved, "and so we give it up."
What is there to give up? The inquiry
into the depths of a woman's affection?
Her loyalty to the one she loves? The
self-denial she will exercise for the com-
fort of the man she honestly clings to as a
wife? Why give it up? It is as under-
standable and gentle and lovable as woman
herself, and is one of the highest virtues of
the sex, that she can love and forgive,
though grievously wronged and injured.MR. RUSTLER, of Fresno, is a rustling
hero. He saved Fresno City from destruc-
tion by heroic efforts—stayed a flood and
prevented the inundation of a magnificent
section of country. We hope that Mr.
Rustler is a poor man, that the people of
Fresno may make him rich.THE *Altos* says that if the rain does not
soon cease, California's name will be mud.
It has been named already up this way.GENERAL NOTICES.
The best place in California to have your
printing done—A. J. Johnston & Co., 110 J
street, Sacramento, Cal.For Sordozant all ladies cry.
And gentlemen, or high or low,
For nothing else that they can buy,
Will give the month its freshest glow—
Will keep the teeth so sound and white,
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& CO., Druggists, 304 Washington street, San
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NEW TO-DAY.

Advertisements of Meeting Notices, Wines, Loh,
Found, For Sale, To Let and similar notices under
this head are inserted for 5 cents per line the first
time and 3 cents, or less, on each subsequent time. All
notices of this character will be found under this
heading.Important Meeting of Sunset Parlor
No. 28, S. S. G. W., this evening. Final con-
sideration of By-Laws, nominations for First Vice-
President and the admission of five new mem-
bers. All members are requested to be present.
JOHN BREUNER, Jr., President.Wenonah Council, No. 2, Degree
of Pochontas, meets To-NIGHT at
Red Men's Hall, at 720 O street. By
order POCHONTAS.Sacramento Lodge, No. 11, K. of
P.—The Grand Chancellor and Grand E. A. N. I.
Officers will visit Sacramento Lodge on
MONDAY EVENING, December 31st.
All members of the Order are invited to
attend. J. C. WILSON, C. C.
A. E. COPPIN, K. of R. and S. d25-4WANTED—A POSITION AS CHAMBER-
maid by a young lady. Address this
office. d25-4WANTED—GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSE-
work. Apply 1902 O street. d25-4AGENTS WANTED—NEW AND WONDER-
ful book in both English and German. Recent
Explorations and Adventures of Stanley in the
Woods of Africa. Thrilling accounts of his
journey across the dark continent. Over 400
fine engravings. A bonanza for agents. Send
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J. M. L. CO., 101 State street, Chicago, Ill. d25-4WSTO RENT—NEWLY FURNISHED ROOMS.
Single or in suite, with grade and bath; elec-
tricity; gentlemen; 719 1/2 L street. d25-4NOTICE—THE BALL TO BE GIVEN AT
THE UNION HOUSE on New Year's Eve
has been postponed. 11*

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CLOCKMEN WANTED AT ONCE—A FEW
good men to sell our goods by sample to the
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on their city and country property. Plenty
of money to loan. Address MONEY LENDER,
P. O. BOX 33, Sacramento. ns 11WANTED—WOOD CHOPPERS. FARM
hands, hickory choppers, walnut, cherry
women and girls for general housework and
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apply. Address W. E. CHAMBERLAIN, Fourth
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rooms on J st. Apply at 721 J st. ns 11FOR SALE—ONE NORMAN DAPPLE.
A grey stallion, seven years old; also one
colored Kentucky jockey, six years old. In-
quire of J. S. FOSTER, Record-Union office. 1mFOR SALE—250 HEAD FINE, YOUNG
horses; also a few mules; all broke. Apply at
MONON & ARLINGTON, 201 and 213 1/2 st. d25-4FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR DESIR-
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acres near Williams, Colusa county. Address
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rooms, also one suite of two large unfur-
nished rooms, both suitable for housekeeping
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nished room, and three furnished rooms (with or with-
out board). Apply to D. GARDNER, Wood-yard,
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Piano; cost \$1,000; will be sold at a bargain.
Inquire at this office. d25-4

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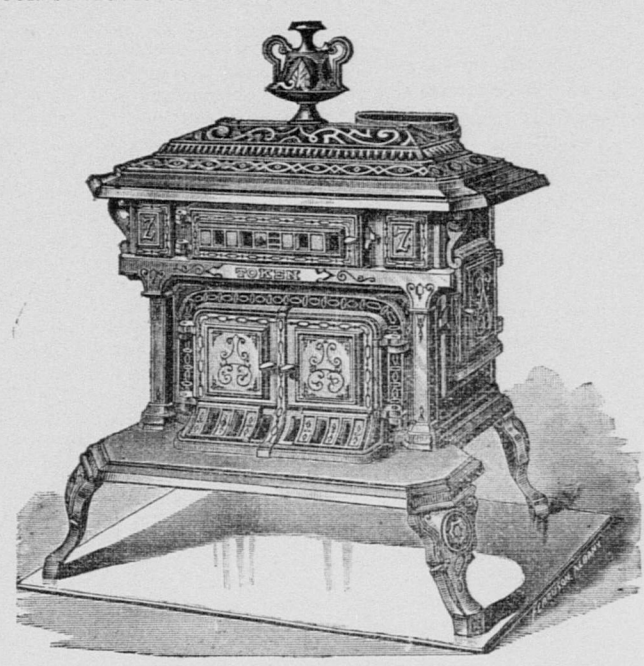
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ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE is free.L. L. LEWIS & CO., 502 and 504 J st.,
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TO-DAY!

SATURDAY'S SPECIAL SALE OF
Holiday Goods and Other Lines!A glance at our show windows will show you the great
reductions we have made on all of our TOYS, WAGONS
and other Christmas Goods. Few of the lines reduced:Wicker Doll Buggies reduced to 35 cents.....Toy Spring and Cap
Guns reduced to 15 cents.....Toy Cap Guns reduced to 5 cents.....Toy Wooden Carts reduced to 15 and 20 cents.....Child's Rock-
ing Horses reduced to 93 cents.....Boys' solid Oak Wagons, 27-
inch body, reduced to 65 cents.....Child's Stick Horses reduced
to 8 cents.....Child's Building Blocks reduced to 8 cents.....6, 8 and 10-inch Dolls reduced to 1, 2 and 5 cents.....Child's
Picture Books, 3 for 5 cents.

A 50 per cent. cut on CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR'S CARDS.

From 30 to 50 per cent. Reductions on TOILET and MANICURE
SETS, GLOVE BOXES, JEWEL CASES, WRITING DESKS
and HANDKERCHIEF BOXES.A grand cut in SILK HANDKERCHIEFS. A windowful of Plain,
Broadened, Fancy-Bordered and Embroidered Colored and White
SILK HANDKERCHIEFS, from 35 cents and up.

NOT HALF THEIR VALUE.

Men's Fancy Half-Wool Shirts, in Scarlet and Brown; sold for 75
cents; closing at 34 cents.

Boys' Kid Fleece-lined Gloves; regular value, 75c; closing, 25 cents.

Men's \$1 Coat Fleece-lined Gloves, 40 cents

Boys' 50-cent Knee Pants, lined throughout, 35 cents.

Ladies' Kid Foxed Congress Gaiters—Cost and selling price lost
sight of. They will go to-day for \$1 15.

Ladies' Dongola Dress Kid Button Shoes, closing to-day at 99 cents.

250 pairs of Men's heavy Scotch Gray All-Wool Pants to-day for \$2
PER PAIR.SEE THESE: Glove-Silk Umbrellas, Paragon frames—26-inch, 85
cents; 28-inch, \$1.

Special Cut in Millinery To-day.

Ladies' Dress Black Velvet Hats, with long Plumes, Tip and Bird,
\$7 Hat for \$4; \$10 Hat for \$6.

Ladies' Trimmed Felt Hats, \$1 25 to \$4 50.

Children's Trimmed Felt Hats, 75 and 85 cents and up.

Ladies' White Felt Tourist Hats, 14 cents.

Felts in all Shapes and Colors, 40 cents. Wings, 5 cents.

RED HOUSE,
J Street,
SACRAMENTO.....CAL.

AUCTIONS.

AUCTION SALE.

BELL & CO.—AUCTIONEERS,
—WILL SELL ON—
SATURDAY, December 28th.AT SALE ROOM, NO. 927 K STREET, AT
10 O'CLOCK A. M. Two Houses of elegant
Furniture, Carpets, Oilcloths, Gasoline Stoves,
Ranges, Crockery, Glassware, etc.
They have also received orders to sell without
reserve one McEwen Upright Piano, nearly
new. Also, two Square Pianos.Sale positive. Terms cash. 6A
d27-21 BELL & CO., Auctioneers.W. H. SHERBURN,
General Auctioneer,
NO. 323 K ST., SACRAMENTO.Lowest rate of commission on sales of real
estate or goods sold outside of salesroom.

HARMONY LODGE.

Monday Morning, Dec. 30th

GREAT CLOAK SALE

LADIES' GARMENTS.....9 A. M.
MISSSES' AND CHILDREN'S.....10:30 A. M.

—II—

Large and varied lines of **LADIES' NEWMARKETS AND ULSTERS**, varying in price from \$5 to \$30 per garment, assorted into three lots, and reduced as follows:

LOT 1	{ FORMER PRICE, \$2 50 FORMER PRICE, \$6 50 FORMER PRICE, \$6 00 FORMER PRICE, \$5 00 }	REDUCED TO...\$2 98.
LOT 2	{ FORMER PRICE, \$12 50 FORMER PRICE, \$11 00 FORMER PRICE, \$10 00 FORMER PRICE, \$ 8 00 }	REDUCED TO...\$6 98.
LOT 3	{ FORMER PRICE, \$30 00 FORMER PRICE, \$25 00 FORMER PRICE, \$18 00 FORMER PRICE, \$13 50 }	REDUCED TO...\$9 98.

LADIES' SEALETTE SACKS, three-quarter length; prices, \$20 to \$32 50, reduced as follows:

LOT 4	{ FORMER PRICE, \$31 00 FORMER PRICE, \$21 50 }	REDUCED TO...\$14 00.
LOT 5	{ FORMER PRICE, \$28 50 FORMER PRICE, \$25 00 FORMER PRICE, \$25 00 }	REDUCED TO...\$19 00.
LOT 6	{ FORMER PRICE, \$33 50 }	REDUCED TO...\$24 00.

Lot No. 6 also contains some Sealette Newmarkets, reduced from \$32 50 and \$38 50.

LADIES' CLOTH JACKETS and MODJESKAS, \$4 to \$20, divided into four lots and reduced as follows:

LOT 7	{ PRICE.....	\$2 49.
LOT 8	{ PRICE.....	\$4 49.
LOT 9	{ PRICE.....	\$6 49.
Lot 10	{ PRICE.....	\$9 49.

MISSSES' AND CHILDREN'S CLOAKS AND ULSTERS, varying in price from \$3 to \$14 per garment, assorted into three lots and reduced as follows:

LOT A	{ FORMER PRICE, \$4 75 FORMER PRICE, \$3 85 FORMER PRICE, \$3 70 }	REDUCED TO...\$1 88.
LOT B	{ FORMER PRICE, \$7 50 FORMER PRICE, \$6 20 FORMER PRICE, \$5 00 }	REDUCED TO...\$3 88.
LOT C	{ FORMER PRICE, \$12 50 FORMER PRICE, \$10 00 FORMER PRICE, \$ 9 25 FORMER PRICE, \$ 8 00 }	REDUCED TO...\$5 88.

—II—

WEINSTOCK, LUBIN & CO

Nos. 400 to 412 K Street, Sacramento.

LAVENSON'S

50 CENT

INFANTS' FINE KID SHOES are superior than higher-priced shoes sold elsewhere.

—II—

OUR INFANTS' FINE FRENCH DONGOLA SHOES, sizes one to five, for 75 cents, have no equal.

—II—

OUR CHILDREN'S SPRING HEEL GOAT SHOES, with solar tip, sizes 3 to 7½, have been reduced from \$1 and \$1 25 to 75 cents a pair.

—II—

LAVENSON'S

Fifth and J Streets, Sacramento.

JUST RECEIVED

—A FINE LINE OF—

VELVET HATS

ALL READY TO PUT YOUR FEATHERS ON.

Prices, from \$1 60 to \$3 75

THE LATEST SHAPES. Also, a full assortment of **HATS and TOQUES** for CHRISTMAS PRESENTS for your friends. Call and select one at

MRS. M. A. PEALER'S, 621 and 623 J street, Sacramento

SUCCESSOR TO BARBER & PEALER.

THIS WEEK

Everything in **HOLIDAY GOODS** at about 40 per cent. less than Regular Prices.

—II—

The Best 10-Cent Sock

In this city we are now selling. Workingmen particularly are requested to examine this marvel in Hosiery. It is a heavy Sock, entirely seamless, with close-knitted top, in brown and blue mixed coloring.

—II—

CHILDREN'S SHOES THAT WEAR WE

Are hard to find. Still, if you buy a pair of ours, you will be more than satisfied. They are wearers, everything possible being put into them that tends to make them stout and durable.

—II—

FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' STORE,

E. S. ELKUS, Proprietor,

922 and 924 J street (opposite the Plaza)..... Sacramento

[By Grace M. Cummings in the Independent.]

"Say, thou hast not heard rightly of our doctrines perchance. We only deny the outward forms which were not necessary after the coming of our Lord. Thou wilt find our doctrine in the scriptures. We were John the Baptist spake: 'I baptize you with water, but there cometh one after me who shall baptize you with the Holy Ghost and with fire.' Verily, there can be no saving grace without the sacraments; and he that shall kill the spirit which quickeneth."

"Surely these are knotty questions," said Christopher, fain to be convinced by this fair and earnest advocate, but unable easily to shake himself loose from the creeds. "The grace is fanned to a flame by means of the outward symbols. We must have something besides an inner passion to live by."

drawn nearer and nearer as they grazed, until their low champing could be heard. They sat so, drinking in that pure bliss which comes but once in a lifetime, until the sun had left them with a parting

Before midnight the house was astir with muffled voices and hushed, busy feet. Gray gowns flitted hither and thither.

Hood's Sarsaparilla do not be induced to take any other. Hood's Sarsaparilla is peculiar medicine, possessing, by virtue of its peculiar combination, proportion, and preparation, curative power superior to any other article of the kind.

SPECIFICS.

A. L. HART, Attorney. d12-3wTT

THE ABLEST PAPER ON THE COAST
the WEEKLY UNION.

14th day of November, A. D. 1889.
[SEAL] W. B. HAMILTON, Clerk
G. P. ROYSTER, Deputy Clerk.
CHAUNCEY H. DUNN, Attorney for Plaintiff
n16-law-988

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